Utica Morning Herald & Gazette,
SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.
BY ELIHU E. ROBERTS.
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Nine lines, nonpareil, first week.....2 25
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Each subsequent week.....1 25
Eleven lines, nonpareil, first week.....2 75
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Thirteen lines, nonpareil, first week.....3 25
Each subsequent week.....1 62½
Fourteen lines, nonpareil, first week.....3 50
Each subsequent week.....1 75
Fifteen lines, nonpareil, first week.....3 75
Each subsequent week.....1 87½
Sixteen lines, nonpareil, first week.....4 00
Each subsequent week.....2 00
Seventeen lines, nonpareil, first week.....4 25
Each subsequent week.....2 12½
Eighteen lines, nonpareil, first week.....4 50
Each subsequent week.....2 25
Nineteen lines, nonpareil, first week.....4 75
Each subsequent week.....2 37½
Twenty lines, nonpareil, first week.....5 00
Each subsequent week.....2 50
Twenty-one lines, nonpareil, first week.....5 25
Each subsequent week.....2 62½
Twenty-two lines, nonpareil, first week.....5 50
Each subsequent week.....2 75
Twenty-three lines, nonpareil, first week.....5 75
Each subsequent week.....2 87½
Twenty-four lines, nonpareil, first week.....6 00
Each subsequent week.....3 00
Twenty-five lines, nonpareil, first week.....6 25
Each subsequent week.....3 12½
Twenty-six lines, nonpareil, first week.....6 50
Each subsequent week.....3 25
Twenty-seven lines, nonpareil, first week.....6 75
Each subsequent week.....3 37½
Twenty-eight lines, nonpareil, first week.....7 00
Each subsequent week.....3 50
Twenty-nine lines, nonpareil, first week.....7 25
Each subsequent week.....3 62½
Thirty lines, nonpareil, first week.....7 50
Each subsequent week.....3 75
Thirty-one lines, nonpareil, first week.....7 75
Each subsequent week.....3 87½
Thirty-two lines, nonpareil, first week.....8 00
Each subsequent week.....4 00
Thirty-three lines, nonpareil, first week.....8 25
Each subsequent week.....4 12½
Thirty-four lines, nonpareil, first week.....8 50
Each subsequent week.....4 25
Thirty-five lines, nonpareil, first week.....8 75
Each subsequent week.....4 37½
Thirty-six lines, nonpareil, first week.....9 00
Each subsequent week.....4 50
Thirty-seven lines, nonpareil, first week.....9 25
Each subsequent week.....4 62½
Thirty-eight lines, nonpareil, first week.....9 50
Each subsequent week.....4 75
Thirty-nine lines, nonpareil, first week.....9 75
Each subsequent week.....4 87½
Forty lines, nonpareil, first week.....10 00
Each subsequent week.....5 00
Forty-one lines, nonpareil, first week.....10 25
Each subsequent week.....5 12½
Forty-two lines, nonpareil, first week.....10 50
Each subsequent week.....5 25
Forty-three lines, nonpareil, first week.....10 75
Each subsequent week.....5 37½
Forty-four lines, nonpareil, first week.....11 00
Each subsequent week.....5 50
Forty-five lines, nonpareil, first week.....11 25
Each subsequent week.....5 62½
Forty-six lines, nonpareil, first week.....11 50
Each subsequent week.....5 75
Forty-seven lines, nonpareil, first week.....11 75
Each subsequent week.....5 87½
Forty-eight lines, nonpareil, first week.....12 00
Each subsequent week.....6 00
Forty-nine lines, nonpareil, first week.....12 25
Each subsequent week.....6 12½
Fifty lines, nonpareil, first week.....12 50
Each subsequent week.....6 25
Fifty-one lines, nonpareil, first week.....12 75
Each subsequent week.....6 37½
Fifty-two lines, nonpareil, first week.....13 00
Each subsequent week.....6 50
Fifty-three lines, nonpareil, first week.....13 25
Each subsequent week.....6 62½
Fifty-four lines, nonpareil, first week.....13 50
Each subsequent week.....6 75
Fifty-five lines, nonpareil, first week.....13 75
Each subsequent week.....6 87½
Fifty-six lines, nonpareil, first week.....14 00
Each subsequent week.....7 00
Fifty-seven lines, nonpareil, first week.....14 25
Each subsequent week.....7 12½
Fifty-eight lines, nonpareil, first week.....14 50
Each subsequent week.....7 25
Fifty-nine lines, nonpareil, first week.....14 75
Each subsequent week.....7 37½
Sixty lines, nonpareil, first week.....15 00
Each subsequent week.....7 50
Sixty-one lines, nonpareil, first week.....15 25
Each subsequent week.....7 62½
Sixty-two lines, nonpareil, first week.....15 50
Each subsequent week.....7 75
Sixty-three lines, nonpareil, first week.....15 75
Each subsequent week.....7 87½
Sixty-four lines, nonpareil, first week.....16 00
Each subsequent week.....8 00
Sixty-five lines, nonpareil, first week.....16 25
Each subsequent week.....8 12½
Sixty-six lines, nonpareil, first week.....16 50
Each subsequent week.....8 25
Sixty-seven lines, nonpareil, first week.....16 75
Each subsequent week.....8 37½
Sixty-eight lines, nonpareil, first week.....17 00
Each subsequent week.....8 50
Sixty-nine lines, nonpareil, first week.....17 25
Each subsequent week.....8 62½
Seventy lines, nonpareil, first week.....17 50
Each subsequent week.....8 75
Seventy-one lines, nonpareil, first week.....17 75
Each subsequent week.....8 87½
Seventy-two lines, nonpareil, first week.....18 00
Each subsequent week.....9 00
Seventy-three lines, nonpareil, first week.....18 25
Each subsequent week.....9 12½
Seventy-four lines, nonpareil, first week.....18 50
Each subsequent week.....9 25
Seventy-five lines, nonpareil, first week.....18 75
Each subsequent week.....9 37½
Seventy-six lines, nonpareil, first week.....19 00
Each subsequent week.....9 50
Seventy-seven lines, nonpareil, first week.....19 25
Each subsequent week.....9 62½
Seventy-eight lines, nonpareil, first week.....19 50
Each subsequent week.....9 75
Seventy-nine lines, nonpareil, first week.....19 75
Each subsequent week.....9 87½
Eighty lines, nonpareil, first week.....20 00
Each subsequent week.....10 00
Eighty-one lines, nonpareil, first week.....20 25
Each subsequent week.....10 12½
Eighty-two lines, nonpareil, first week.....20 50
Each subsequent week.....10 25
Eighty-three lines, nonpareil, first week.....20 75
Each subsequent week.....10 37½
Eighty-four lines, nonpareil, first week.....21 00
Each subsequent week.....10 50
Eighty-five lines, nonpareil, first week.....21 25
Each subsequent week.....10 62½
Eighty-six lines, nonpareil, first week.....21 50
Each subsequent week.....10 75
Eighty-seven lines, nonpareil, first week.....21 75
Each subsequent week.....10 87½
Eighty-eight lines, nonpareil, first week.....22 00
Each subsequent week.....11 00
Eighty-nine lines, nonpareil, first week.....22 25
Each subsequent week.....11 12½
Ninety lines, nonpareil, first week.....22 50
Each subsequent week.....11 25
Ninety-one lines, nonpareil, first week.....22 75
Each subsequent week.....11 37½
Ninety-two lines, nonpareil, first week.....23 00
Each subsequent week.....11 50
Ninety-three lines, nonpareil, first week.....23 25
Each subsequent week.....11 62½
Ninety-four lines, nonpareil, first week.....23 50
Each subsequent week.....11 75
Ninety-five lines, nonpareil, first week.....23 75
Each subsequent week.....11 87½
Ninety-six lines, nonpareil, first week.....24 00
Each subsequent week.....12 00
Ninety-seven lines, nonpareil, first week.....24 25
Each subsequent week.....12 12½
Ninety-eight lines, nonpareil, first week.....24 50
Each subsequent week.....12 25
Ninety-nine lines, nonpareil, first week.....24 75
Each subsequent week.....12 37½
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Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

The Administration lags none in its work. It has quelled the resistance of the rebellion. It presses to the fulfillment of the ulterior objects which have always filled its eyes in the prosecution of the war. The President has proclaimed a definite policy which will direct the energy of the government in aiding the people of the late rebellious States to restore republican governments in their respective States and to renew their proper relations to the federal government. The whole policy is revealed in the two proclamations just issued; the one relating to the amnesty offered to the rebellious; the other to the mode of reorganizing the State government of North Carolina. The policy which is thus unfolded is one that will commend itself to the calm judgment of all loyal men as, in the main, just and practical.

The President has fulfilled the pledges which he gave in his recent speeches of the policy which ought, in his judgment, to be pursued towards the rebellious States. He has deprived the mischievous men, who inaugurated the rebellion, of the power to do mischief now. In whatever capacity they may have served the rebellion they are touched by the searching conditions of the amnesty and effectually restrained from fomenting future disorder. The indispensable condition of exercising the rights of citizenship is the taking of the amnesty oath which is prescribed. This is a proper and needful guaranty of good faith. The oath contains nothing which is repugnant to the feelings of any loyal man. If there be any of this sort in the South, as we believe there are, they will cheerfully take this obligation, whether they have been rebels in act or spirit or not. By taking this oath a large share of the common white people of the South are at once invested with the right and the power to reorganize the local governments in their own way. The condition is so easy and yet so effectual in what it accomplishes positively and in what it prevents that there is no palpable hindrance to the immediate reconstruction of the several late rebel States.

The manner in which the President has mingled clemency and rigorous justice in his amnesty will prove his consummate administrative tact. The justice of excluding the foremost men of the rebellion from the present benefit of the amnesty, is so clear that it will not excite the sympathy or exasperate the feelings of the body of people who now can regain their rights. But this class of political leaders, who are yet wholly one side, is the one whose habits and interests would have tempted them to renewed contumacy, and to factious opposition to the efforts of the loyal men and the government to restore things in the South to a condition such as justice, safety and the past acts of the government require should be established. This class is powerless. Yet the door for their return is not entirely closed. They are assured that the executive clemency is not exhausted by this amnesty proclamation, and special application for pardon will be patiently received and liberally considered by the President. This course will gain time, and before the several classes excepted, or any considerable portion of them, may be restored to their rights, let us hope that order will be so far established and opinion will be so well settled in these insurgent states that, if these men should have disposition to make trouble it will not be in their power to do so. There is also an incidental advantage in this provision for special pardons; it will permit a thorough examination into the merits of each case by which the temper and acts of the applicant will be ascertained, and the claims of the dishonest be rejected while the penitent and worthy can be restored to the rights to which their good intentions and conduct would fairly give them a just claim.

Those who have anticipated that the President would aim to uproot the aristocracy of the South who incited the rebellion, and who are especially hateful to the quite positive democratic instincts of Mr Johnson, will see the realization of their expectations in that clause of the proclamation which exempts from pardon all the wealthy rebels. This, taken in connection with his order in the other proclamation, relating to the reconstruction of North Carolina, for the enforcement of the confiscation laws, shows that his hostility to the aristocracy of the South is consistent and will induce him to take all proper steps to overthrow it, and substitute for it the domination of republican forms of government and a genuine democratic spirit. Success in this direction will strengthen the guarantees of security which are afforded by the other portions of this scheme for the rehabilitation of the Southern States. We think it is unfortunate that the democratic instincts of the President are not so strong that he does not refuse to recognize any distinction among loyal men on account of color. In determining the right of suffrage in North Carolina he excludes the negroes entirely. Simple justice, we should say, and a regard for security solicit the government to recognize the rights of a class of men that have always been loyal. The recognition of their rights would be of no disadvantage to the loyal whites, but ultimately the contrary. We conceive the recognition of their rights to be of very great practical importance to the future prosperity of the restored States. We have no inclination to speak of the refusal to grant the right of suffrage to this class censoriously. There is less need of it than there seemed to be before the line of separation was drawn by the President between the future citizens and no-citizens in these States. The white loyalists will less need the aid of the black ones than they would, with a less vigorous amnesty. In the main, the proposed plan of re-construction is just, judicious and eminently practical. Above all, it communicates the sense of the calm determination and brave resolution of its author to achieve the purposes he proposes. If some of the rebels writhe under the heavy hand that is laid upon them, they will not spurn it and treat it with contempt. It is too firm for that.

National Lincoln Monument and the Sabbath Schools.—The National Lincoln Monument Association, whose office is at Springfield, Illinois, the home of the late President, have addressed a circular stating that they desire the Sabbath Schools of the land take to part in this work of love, which will be to al time commemorative of the great and good Abraham Lincoln. In order to have this a simultaneous movement the committee have selected the second Sabbath in June for the contributions from the Sabbath Schools and hope very reasonably to have a hearty response to their appeal. No children old enough to attend Sabbath School are too young to understand the meaning of the acts and character of Mr. Lincoln. None too young to feel the gratitude which such acts and character deserve, and to appreciate such a recognition of good deeds and personal virtue as the request of the National Monument Association call for. This committee request that the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools take a careful record of the names of those giving five cents and upwards forwarding with the names, the amounts subscribed, to Mr. James H. Beveridge, Springfield, Illinois, who is the Treasurer of the Association. To all who give fifty cents and upwards a handsome steel engraving of the monument and grounds, with the name of the giver written thereon, will be forwarded as soon as prepared. We hope that every Sabbath School of every church in the land will add their contribution to this great and noble work.

☞ It is stated upon good authority that Secretary Stanton has not suppressed any dispatches of General Sherman. The particular dispatches which General Sherman "dared" the Secretary to publish, have never reached him, nor have those dispatches the truculence which has been attributed to them by letter-writers. The action of Secretary Stanton in reference to General Sherman's memorandum with Johnston is understood to have been unanimously sustained by the President and the Cabinet. It is expected the defense of General Sherman in the matter of the negotiations will soon be given to the public in an official form.

THE MORNING'S TOPICS.

Gen. Sherman was expected in New York last night en route for Chicago. The General had a cordial interview with the President on Sunday.

Money and other valuables taken from Union prisoners and recently turned over to Gen Mulford, will be turned over to the persons whose claims thereto shall be verified. Claimants should forward their statements to the General at once and they will be attended to.

The letter of condolence addressed by the Empress Eugenie to Mrs. Lincoln, was received in Washington, some time since, and is still in the hands of the French Minister. It is thought that this circumstance, with others, indicates unkind feeling toward us on the part of the Minister.

In the trial of the conspirators, yesterday, Mr. Lewis F. Bates, a resident of Charlotte, N. C., testified that Jeff. Davis stopped at his house on the 19th of April, and while making a speech to the crowd, a telegram was read, announcing the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted murder of Secretary Seward. After reading the dispatch, the arch-traitor said: "If it were to be done, it were better it were well done." He afterward made the same remark to Breckinridge with the addition of the following: "If the same were done to Andy Johnson, the Beast, and Secretary Stanton, the job would be complete."

The whereabouts of prominent Southerners has lately been ascertained: Harris, a Missouri rebel Senator, and Gen Hamilton, of Texas, were caught the other day off Cape Sable, Fla. Ex-Secretary Mallory and Howell Cobb were on their way to Nashville on Monday, under guard. John Bell is in Atlanta. It is thought that Breckinridge is in Texas.

The Military State Agent of this State, Col. E. R. Goodrich, whose station is in New York city, announces that his office will, on and after June 1, in addition to its present duties, gratuitously assist the officers of all New York regiments in the adjustment of their accounts with the several departments of the general government, and will afford them every facility in procuring certificates of their non-indebtedness. All communications will be promptly answered, and any information as to the preparation of papers necessary to their accounts will be forwarded.

The following is understood to be the disposition of the Major Generals in the regular army which has been determined upon: General Halleck takes command of the Pacific States. General Sherman of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and probably Louisiana. General Meade of the Atlantic States. General Sheridan of the trans-Mississippi. General Geo H. Thomas of Virginia, North Carolina and perhaps other Southern States.

☞ The *Anti-Slavery Standard* appears in a new dress and under a new management. It is now understood to be the representative of the Phillips ideas. The initial number begins with vigor and pungency. It attacks General Howard, for his order declaring that the freedmen must work and sustain themselves, it not being the purpose of the government to support them in laziness. The *Standard* characterizes this order as an insult to the free blacks, in imputing to them the disposition to be indolent. This strikes us as putting a rather fine point upon it. It is our conviction that the freedmen will support themselves, if the chance to live be given to them. But the reports are not unfrequent that some of them have formed a notion that liberty involves, among its blessings, the privilege of indolence, with support by the government. The quicker this class of drones is disabused of this idea, the better it will be for them. We do not suppose that any industrious and sensible negro, who means to work and support himself, will feel insulted by the order.

While the government is issuing its orders for the [illegible] of the black freedmen of the South, it might, perhaps, be useful to inform the "white trash" what it is expected they will do. Let us have no black paupers; nor white ones either. If there be any class in the South that have a decided disinclination to work, and have need of some impetus to push them out of habits of confirmed laziness, it is this class of falsely proud poor whites. They have been above work, because "niggers" worked. They have not been above begging and stealing. It will not be easy to wean them from their fixed habits. Would it exceed the authority of General Howard to issue an order to this class, proclaiming that they must work or starve?

☞ Mrs R. E. Lee, it is said, has written to the federal authorities claiming Arlington Hights as her property, and complaining that the grounds have been impaired by the government. She adds that it is her purpose to visit Washington to demand the restitution of the estate from President Johnson. The Virginia dame is much too modest in her demands. If she had required that the damages to the property be made good, she might have got that when she obtained the property. She may have learned in the meantime that the government not only intends to keep this property but her husband also.

The President's Power of Pardon.

Attorney-General Speed has given an elaborate opinion in response to President Johnson's letter of the 21st of April. He argues that the rights and power of the President to pardon and to issue any proclamation of amnesty are derived from the clauses in the constitution and the acts of Congress, which he quotes. The high and necessary power of extending pardon and amnesty can never be rightfully exercised so as to enable the President to say to offenders against the law: "I now offer you a free pardon for the past, or at any future day, when you shall, from baffled hopes, or after being foiled in dangerous and bloody enterprises, think proper to accept, I will give you a pardon for the then past." When men have offended against the law their appeal is for mercy, not for justice. He proceeds to consider the questions propounded by President as to the proclamations dated respectively the 8th of December, 1863, and the 26th of March, 1864, commonly called the Amnesty Proclamations.

No doubt, he says, many persons did between those periods take the oath who could not have done so had the original proclamation contained the exceptions set forth in the second. What the rights of those who took the oath in that intermediate space of time, and who could not have taken the 26th of March, 1864, is purely a judicial question. The facts in such cases are accomplished, and the rights arising out of those facts have attached and become vested.

The Attorney-General, after considering the proper operation and effect of the two proclamations, comes to the conclusion that another proclamation should be issued. Persons, he says, should not be invited to take an oath, and to comply with the terms under which they cannot obtain firm legal rights. It is especially to those who have heretofore and would now avail themselves in good faith of the benefits of pardon and amnesty that another proclamation should be substituted, covering the now past. Persons who have been constantly engaged in the rebellion should know distinctly what they are to do, when and how they are to do it, to free themselves from punishment in whole or in part, or to reinstate themselves as before the rebellion. Such as have been effected merely by their treasonable associations should be forgiven, and an appropriate condition should be appended to the pardon of many. The grace and favor of the government should now be large and generous, and the operations and effect of its proffered mercy should not be left uncertain. As a measure to aid in the suppression of the late rebellion, the proclamation has done its full and complete office.

Now one is desired to aid in restoring order and reorganizing society in the rebellious States. Reconstruction is not needed. That word conveys an erroneous idea. The constitution idea, the construction of this government is as perfect as human wisdom can make it. The trial to which its powers and capacity have been subjected in this effort of revolution and dismemberment proves with what wisdom its foundations have been laid. Ours is the task to prove principles and power clearly and well defined, and that have carried us safely through our past troubles. Ours is not a duty to reconstruct or to change. Society in the rebel states has not been and is not now in a normal condition nor in harmony with the principles of our government. That society has rebelled against them, and made war upon the principles and power of our government. In so doing it has offended and stands a convicted culprit. Mercy must be largely extended. Some of the great leaders and offenders must be made to feel the extreme rigor of the law, not in a spirit of revenge but to put the seal of infamy upon their conduct. But the mercy extended to the great mass of the misguided people can and should be so used as to recognize society upon a loyal and freedom-loving basis. It is manifestly for their good and the good of mankind that this should be done. The power of pardon and mercy is adequate to this end. Such condition precedent and subsequent can legally and properly be appended as will root out the spirit of rebellion and bring society in these States in perfect accord with the wise and thoroughly tried principles of our government. If this power of pardon is wisely used, peace will be established upon a sure and perpetual basis.

Reported for the Utica Morning Herald.

The Trial of Major Haddock.

The Proceedings of Thursday Afternoon.

Elmira, Thursday, P. M., May 25, 1865.

Peter A. La France, a witness for the prosecution testified.—I reside in this city; know a man by the name of Morey, George P. Morey; in January last Mr. George W. Wildrick introduced him to me as a partner of his in the recruiting business; this was in front of their recruiting office; Payne was a member too; the name of the partnership was "Wildrick & Co." Morey also acted as a special agent for Major Haddock; saw him at Major Haddock's office almost every day; saw him there until about the first of April.

Cross-examined—I was not in Major Haddock's office six weeks before his removal; I saw Morey going in and coming out of Major Haddock's office every day during that six weeks. I have had no quarrel with Morey; Major Haddock gave an order that I should not recruit any more men some six weeks before he was removed; I know Schuyler Hubbard; I have had nothing to do with him in getting up testimony in this case against Major Haddock, except to show him a certain place; I did not tell the Judge Advocate anything against Major Haddock; I sent a statement to General Fry about Major Haddock; it was before he gave an order that I should not recruit; I think I wrote General Fry if I saw him I thought I could tell him something he ought to know about Major Haddock's proceedings here.

Re-direct.—I only pointed out to Mr. Hubbard certain houses where certain persons lived.

Daniel C. Taylor, a witness for the prosecution, testified.—Reside in this city; am a clerk to Major Hayman; I was in the Provost Marshal General's office when Major Haddock was acting as Provost Marshal General; I was in charge of the descriptive deserters' rolls; I was not in the same room that Major Haddock occupied; I never saw Mrs. Clara Carter to know her; she never worked in the office; I do not know of any services being performed by her; there were certain descriptive rolls I suppose may have been copied by her, between twenty and thirty, if she did not copy these she never could have done any work for the government; we had some ladies employed to copy such rolls; Mrs Thorne copied some; she always brought her work to the office, and to my room; there was one lady who could copy four a day; she was a very rapid writer, generally three was considered a fair day's work. Mrs. Carter never brought any to the office. Those I supposed to have been done by her were brought to the office by Major Haddock. He said he brought them from the house. I don't know that Mrs. Carter ever lived with Major Haddock. I don't know Mrs.

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These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	note
Two cents	"	$100	"
Ten	"	$500	"
20	"	$1,000	"
$1	"	$5,000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency.—This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, No. 114 South Third Street,

May 15, 1865. Philadelphia.

The Ninth National Bank.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000, PAID IN,

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge, by express, to all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all 6% per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.

may1 dwtm

J. WYMAN JONES,

BANKER,

No. 6 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

[Two doors from Wall Street.]

Agent for the sale of United States Treasury Notes.

These Notes bear interest at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum, and you know as

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Dealer in Government Securities of all descriptions.

Money loaned on U. S. Bonds.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The Oneida Bank keeps constantly on hand for immediate delivery at par,

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

and other U. S. securities.

IRON GOODS.

GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, &C.

Summer Houses, Arbors, Chairs, Settees, &c. Wire Trellises, and Arches for Vines, Flowers, &c.

IRON FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Dwellings, Public Institutions, Hospitals, Prisons, &c.

PATENT SPRING BEDS, MATTRASSES, &C.

STABLE FIXTURES,

Hay Racks, Mangers, Stall Divisions, &c.

IRON RAILING,

For enclosing Cemetery Plots, Offices, Dwellings, Public Squares, &c.

Having purchased the business of the New York Wire Railway Company, Hutchinson & Wickersham late Agents, we are now the exclusive Owners and Manufacturers of

Patent Wire Railing and Farm Fencing, Window Guards, &c.

CHASE AND CO.

Warerooms 524 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. ... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA ...

By Telegraph

TO THE UTICA MORNING HERALD AND DAILY GAZETTE

The Trial of the Assassins.

THE EVIDENCE OF TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Lewis F. Bates was this morning examined for the prosecution, and testified substantially as follows

Have resided at Charlotte, N. C., for the last four years. Jefferson Davis stopped at his house on the 19th of April and made an address from the steps. Davis received and read to the crowd a telegram from Gen. Breckinridge, dated Greensboro, April 19th, as follows

President Lincoln was assassinated in the Theater on the night of the 14th inst. Secretary Seward's house was entered on the same night, and he was repeatedly stabbed, and is probably mortally wounded.

The witness said that after reading this dispatch to the crowd, Davis said: "If it were to be done it were better it was well done."

The day after Breckinridge and Davis conversed in the house of the witness on the subject of the assassination Breckenridge remarked to Davis that he regretted it very much. It was unfortunate for the people of the South at the time." The regret seemed to be because of sympathy for the South, and not because of the criminality of the act. Davis replied: "Well, General, I don't know. If it were to be done at all it were better it were well done, and if the same were done to Andy Johnson, the Beast, and Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete."

J. C. Courtney, a telegraph operator, testified that the telegram in question passed over the wires.

Jacob Rittespaugh testified that he was employed in Ford's Theatre when the President was shot. He saw the assassin run across the stage and followed him. He found the door hard to open. When witness returned Spangler struck him saying, "for Gods sake, don't say which way Booth went!" Witness said that Harrold had always been regarded as a light and trifling boy and easily influenced. He was temperate in his habits and regular in his hours.

On cross-examination, witness stated that a large man ran out of the theater after him. He heard him, or somebody, halloo, "Which way?" Have not seen that man since. In about two or three minutes I came back to where Spangler was standing. He looked scared and as if crying.

Robert Martin, for defense, being re-called, stated that he was mistaken in a portion of his testimony referring to the visit of the prisoner, Mudd, to his house on the 4th of April. It was Jeremiah Mudd, not Samuel Mudd, and it was not on the 4th of April. The prisoner called on him in company with Jeremiah Mudd, on the 24th of December, while in the market at Washington. He saw the prisoner again on the 23d March, in company with D Gardner, on the occasion of his stopping over night at his house. Didn't recollect seeing him on any other occasion.

The rebel Gen. Edward Johnson was called by the defense.

Gen. Howe said Johnston was educated at the United States Military Academy. It was a well known condition precedent to an officer's receiving his commission that he must take the oath of allegiance, that it was notorious that Johnston had borne arms against this government and came here with hands red with the blood of his loyal countrymen. To offer him as a witness was an insult to the court and hoped he would be ejected.

Gen. Aiken was glad the motion had been made. The introduction of such a man as the witness was the hight of impertinence. Mr. Aiken, the counsel for the defense, said the confederate officer, Jeff, had already appeared as a witness for the government; therefore, no disrespect was intended by introducing this witness.

Judge Holt and others spoke, when Gen. Howe withdrew his objection.

Gen. Johnson then testified that he is acquainted with a man representing himself as Von Steinecker, who was a private in the 2d Virginia Infantry; he never heard of a secret meeting such as that Von Steineker testified to, having in view the assassination of the President; he never heard such a thing spoken of as desired; he never saw Booth in his camp, or heard of him, till the assassination.

Jerry Dyer, called for the defence, testified that he had intended to say he had not crossed the Potomac since 1861, but did go to Richmond at that time with the party who had been sleeping in the pines.

Cross-examined.—The parties were Benjamin and Andrew Gwynn. Never saw Jefferson Davis; remained in Richmond only a week, and did not meet any rebel officials except Taylor, to whom he went to get a pass; I went to Richmond to avoid arrest; previous to going I slept in the pines, near Dr. Mudd's house; at night was fed by him; I belonged to a cavalry company; don't know whether the purpose of that organization was to stand by Maryland, whether loyal or disloyal; did not, that I am aware of, proclaim myself in favor of the secession of Maryland; I may have done it.

By Mr. Ewing: I did not go to Richmond to enter the confederate service. Took the oath of allegiance when I returned.

Mr. Gardner testified that he had on several occasions, in the past two years, heard Dr. Mudd say he wanted to sell out. Was at church in the neighborhood on Sunday after the assassination; think the name of the assassin was not generally known.

Q. State whether you heard Dr. Mudd say anything as to how he regarded the assassination.

Judge Bingham objected to the question.

Mr. Ewing stated that he expected to prove that Dr. Mudd spoke of the assassination as an atrocious and revolting crime, and a terrible calamity to the country, and that he spoke of it generally among his neighbors, at church in that way. Objection sustained and the question not put.

Joshua J. Naylor testified to residing in Prince George county. The reputation of D. G. Thomas for truth and veracity is bad, that he never told the truth when a lie would answer his purpose better. Have known him since he was a small boy. Have had no public or private differences with him.

Wm. A. Mudd testified that he lived a mile and a half from Dr. Mudd. Never saw Capt. White, from Tennessee, or Lieut. Perry at or about Dr. Mudd's premises; have not seen Andrew Gwynn since he left for the South. Have seen George Gwynn at church several times since he returned. Never saw men staying out in the woods about Mudd's that I have heard of as having been South. I recollect seeing Ben Gwynn at Mudd's house; ascertained from him that he was recruiting, or something of the kind. That was quite three years ago. May have been in the first year of the war.

Francis S. Walch testified that he had resided in Washington since 1837. Am a druggist. Have known Harrold since he was a boy. Have known him since 1863. He was for nine months a clerk for me. Know nothing objectionable to his character. He was like most young men, a little trifling in some things, but in moral character I saw nothing to find fault with him. He was temperate in his habits and regular in his hours. Should think he was more easily persuaded than boys or young men of his age.

James Nokes, testified, that he had lived at the Navy Yard of this city since 1827; have known Harrold since his birth, have been intimate in the family for eighteen or nineteen years; always looked upon him as a light, trifling boy of little reliability; should think him easily influenced, more so than the generality of young men of his age, all his conversation was of a light, trifling character.

Wm. H. Keleto testified to knowing Harrold for thirteen years; saw him about his father's house during the month of February; should think him more of a boy than a man; he never associated with men at all.

Emma Harrold, sister of the prisoner Harrold, testified that he was at home on the 15th and 19th of February, also, she thought, between those days, but could not fix the date.

Mrs. Maria Jenkins testified that Harrold was at her house on the 18th of February last and received her rent.

Mrs. Potts testified that Harrold was at her house on the 10th of February, and told her he would send the money to the house, which he did.

Major H. H. Douglass, formerly on the rebel Gen. Johnson's staff, testified to knowing a man named Van Steinaker. He was in the 2d Va. Infantry; don't know of any secret meetings in camp at which the assassination of President Lincoln was discussed. Never knew J. Wilkes Booth as a man; I do not believe the officers and privates knew anything or in the least sympathized in any such unrighteous or unsoldierlike action.

Oscar Heinrich, formerly on the staff of Edward Johnson, testified that Von Steinaker was detailed to him as draftsman and employed as such. Don't know Wilkes Booth; never saw him in camp. No secret meeting of officers ever took place in camp at which the assassination of President Lincoln was discussed. Am not cognizant of any secret society for that purpose. Have never been a member of an organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Liberty, don't know of any others of the staff having been; have never heard declarations at Richmond that President Lincoln ought to be assassinated.

Thomas C. Nall testified to attending bar at Mrs. Surratt's place for Mr. Lloyd. Saw Lloyd on the 14th of April, in the morning, and just before sun set, he was pretty tight. He was going round to the kitchen in a buggy. He had been to Marlboro, and was carrying round some fish and oysters. The next I saw of him he was fixing his buggy Mrs. Surratt was in. He had been pretty tight, nearly day and night for weeks.

J. S. Jenkins testified:—Was at Surrattsville on the 14th of April. Saw Weichman drive up to the house of Mrs. Surratt. She showed me a letter from George Calvert, also two judgments obtained by Charles B. Calvert against her. I made the interest out on the judgments. She expressed no desire to use Lloyd to me. I saw Lloyd drive up. He was very much intoxicated. Mrs. Surratt had been ready to start some time before Lloyd drove up. She had business with Capt. Gwynn, and when he came she went back and stopped. Have been on intimate terms with her for the last year or two. Never heard her breathe a word of disloyalty to the Government. Never heard her make any remark showing a knowledge of the plan of the conspiracy to assassinate or capture the President or any member of the Government; have been at her house when Union troops were passing; she was in the habit of giving them milk, tea, and such other nourishment as was in the house; sometimes she got pay, sometimes not; never knew her to commit any overt act against the government; never heard her express any disloyal sentiments.

Cross-examined.—Mrs. Surratt is my sister. I have been under arrest since last Thursday night; I was at Lloyd's Hotel the night previous to my arrest; met Mr. Hollenbeck there; we were talking about the trial; I went there with a Mr. Cottingham.

Q. Did you at that time and place say to Mr. Hollenbeck that if he, or any one like him, undertook to testify against your sister, you would see they were got out of the way?

A. I did not say anything of the kind.

Q. Did you say you would send any men to hell who testified against your sister?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you use any threat against him if he appeared as a witness against your sister?

A. No, nothing like that.

Q. State what you did say.

A. I told him that I understood he was a witness, and was to be a strong witness against my sister, and I told him he ought to be, as she had raised his family.

Q. Did you call him a liar?

A. I disremember.

Q. Was there any anger exhibited in that conversation?

A. I did not mean it, if there was.

Q. On the 14th of April, did Gwynn leave Lloyd's house before Mrs. Surratt?

I think he did, he saw her in the parlor; Weichman was there, I think; I did not hear the conversation; I spent $3,000 to hold Maryland in the Union, as everybody in the neighborhood will testify; have never taken part by act, word, aid or sympathy with the rebels.

Anna E. Surratt, daughter of the prisoner, testified, that she was arrested on the 17th of April, and confined at the Carroll Prison; have met Atzerott several times at our house in Washington; think he first came there in February; he did not stay there over night on that occasion; He used to call sometimes. Mama told him we didn't care to have strangers there, but we treated him with politeness, as we did every one who came to our house. Weichman was a boarder at our house. He was treated too kindly. Mother set up for him, just as she would for my brother. Weichman engaged a room for Atzerott when he came. Weichman and he used to make private signs to each other. Payne came one night, after dark, and left early next morning. 'Twas not long after Christmas. He staid one night, when he first came, and we did not see him again for some weeks. It was Weichman who brought Payne in.

I went down stairs and told mama he was here. She did not understand it, and did not like strangers coming to our house, but treated him politely, as she had been in the habit of treating every one who came there. He called two or three times after that. He asked for accommodations for the night, and said he would leave next morning, and I believe he did. I have met Booth. He was last at our house on the Monday before the assassination. He staid but a few minutes. He never staid long. Witness recognized the picture of spring, summer and autumn, already alluded to on the trial as belonging to her. She put the picture of Booth in it. I went to a gallery with Miss Ward and we selected some pictures of Booth, as we knew him. But my brother told me he would take them away from me, and so I hid them. I own pictures of Davis, Lee and Beauregard, and a few others; don't remember them all; father gave them to me before his death, and I prized them on his account; I had photographs of Generals McClellan, Grant, and Joe. Hooker.

Q. Did you ever hear, at your mother's house, at any time, on any occasion, a word as to any plot, plan or conspiracy in existence to assassinate the President?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear any remarks made with reference to the assassination of any member of the Government?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear it discussed by any member of the family to capture the President?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see Dr. Mudd at your mother's house?

A. No, sir.

The girl had several times exclaimed where is mama, and kept nervously glancing toward the dock and tapping the stand with her foot impatiently. She was told she would soon see her mama, and soon after left the court room. There was no cross examination.

Testimony of Lemons: Know Atzerott since he was a boy. Met him at Mentz' between 11 and 12 on the Sabbath after the assassination.—I said: "Are you the man who killed Abe Lincoln?" and he said "Yes," and we both laughed, we were joking, well, says I, Andrew, I want to know the truth, if it is so, that the President is killed. He said it was so, and that he died on Saturday, at 3 o'clock. I asked him if it was so about the Sewards, about the old man having his throat cut. He said yes, that Seward was stabbed, or rather cut at, but not killed. I asked him whether it was correct about Mr. Grant. He said he did not know whether it was so or not and went to dinner. At dinner table my brother asked him if Mr. Grant was killed, and he said he did suppose it was so, and said if it had been done it was probably by some man who got into the same train or car that he did. I was not in his company over half an hour.

Q. Did you hear him say that if the man who was to follow Grant, had followed him, he would have been killed?

A. No, sir; he said if Mr Grant was to have been killed, it must have been by a man who got into the same car, or into the same train, he was confused, or appeared so. The young lady to whom he paid attention had turned the cold shoulder on him, or it appeared so.

Mr. Lemons, brother of the preceeding witness, testified to similar effect, adding When me and Atzerott were in the yard, after he said: "What a lot of trouble I see!" I said: "What have you to trouble you?" He said: "More than I shall ever get rid of."

Mrs. Macallister, testified, that she knew Atzerott since March last, he called at her house on the 14th of March, and took a drink; did not notice it he appeared excited; had heard him say he would not resent an insult.

NEWS VIA NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 30.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold is dull but firm. The demand for export is considerable, and is the reason for the continuance of the enhanced quotations. There is a very general expectation that the price will easily touch 140, based upon the probable source of foreign exchanges. The price opened at 135½ this morning, reached 138⅛, and dropped again to 137⅞.

Gold to-night 136⅞.

INTERPRETING THE REORGANIZATION PROCLAMATION.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—The proclamation for the reorganization of North Carolina, is regarded there as definitely excluding negroes from the suffrage in the Southern States, and as delegating the matter to the people. There are already signs of an active political crusade by the radicals on this question.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton's friends indignantly deny that he will leave the Cabinet.

BOYCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN WASHINGTON.

The *Post's* special says: Ex-Congressman Boyce of South Carolina, is in Washington to urge the appointment of a provisional government for that State.

THE SHERMAN-STANTON IMBROGLIO.

The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says: Sherman's statement to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, concerning his negotiations with Johnston, is not as hostile to Stanton as was supposed. It is evident that Stanton is master of the situation. He has more patronage than ever to use, and of course will use it in pressing his advantage.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman had a very cordial interview with the President on Sunday. He expected to leave Washington to day for Chicago, and was to pass through New York. He will probably arrive in this city to-night or to-morrow. He will make no stay, and will only visit a few friends, when he will proceed to his destination.

—Hubert Holcomb, of New Hartford, Connecticut, lost his voice while serving as a soldier in North Carolina, April 8, 1862, and from that time until last Saturday, has not been able to speak a word. Sunday morning a horse kicked him, which injured his feelings so much that he couldn't help expressing himself, and since that time he has been able to talk as well as anybody.

Justice.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

The steamer Magenta has been seized by General Pope and the Captain, first clerk and mate arrested, and will be tried by military commission for ill treatment of Union troops, while rebel officers and soldiers were invited to avail themselves of every privilege of the boat, allowed to sing rebel songs and indulge in disloyal table talk. The Magenta will not be allowed to run until the matter is satisfactorily arranged.

The National Loan Subscription.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received to-day by Jay Cooke, amounted to $850,000, and included one from Cincinnati for $100,000, one from Boston for $100,000; one from Portland, Me., for $35,000; one from Rondout, N. Y., for $30,000; one from Davenport, Pa., for $20,000, and one from New Haven for $40,000. There were 582 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

THE SECOND CORPS REVIEWED.

The Second Army Corps, Major-General Humphreys commanding, was reviewed to-day at Bail's Cross Roads, Va., in the presence of Secretary Stanton and a number of distinguished military officers.

GENERAL THOMAS AND HIS COMMAND.

Major-General George H. Thomas arrived in Washington to-day, and will soon supercede Gen. Halleck in the command of Richmond.

JEFF. DAVIS TO BE TRIED IN THE DISTRICT.

The *Star* says that there is no truth in the statement that a refusal has been made on the part of Secretary Stanton to surrender Jeff. Davis to the civil authorities here for trial. Davis will doubtless be tried here under the indictment of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

CORRECTION OF A MISTAKE.

A paragraph recently appeared, and has been extensively copied into the papers, which seems to have created a misapprehension in the minds of many persons who are interested in the moneys and other valuables taken from Union prisoners by Confederate officials, a portion of which has lately been turned over to Gen Mulford, United States Agent of Exchange, for distribution among the proper claimants. The article to which allusion is made says, General Mulford has in his possession $25,000 in greenbacks and a small sum in gold and silver, being a portion of that taken from our soldiers when captured by the rebels, and is to be distributed, pro rata, among those proving their rights to it. A note from Gen Mulford, dated Richmond, says: "So much of this as relates to the distribution of the property is incorrect. I am only authorized to pay such claims as are verified by the invoice and records received by me with the property. The balance, if any, will be disposed of in such manner as the proper authorities may direct. I respectfully request all persons who have claims for valuables taken from them by the enemy, to forward at once a full statement of the name, rank and organization, date and place of capture, amount and kind of property taken, with the name rank of the party receiving the same, also giving full and plain directions how, to whom, and where they may desire such property if found to be forwarded. I would also give notice that a large number of packages, addressed and sent to union prisoners-of-war in the south previous to the evacuation of the city of Richmond, are in my possession, letters of inquiry or instructions concerning which may be addressed to me and will receive prompt attention."

LIQUOR SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT CLOSED.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has ordered all bar rooms and places where liquor is sold, within the district of Columbia, to be closed until further orders. This is in consequence of the large number of straggling soldiers in this city and neighborhood, and to prevent the recurrence of occasional disturbances from the use of strong drinks.

—Over 30,000 herrings were caught in Salt Pond, Narragansett, R. I., Thursday.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Frankfort, Kentucky, saying recruiting is going on briskly among the slaves in central Kentucky, and a few more months of negro enlistment will settle the question of slavery in Kentucky, independently of the constitutional amendment.

FURNACES.

CARTON'S NEW AND IMPROVED

VENTILATING AND SELF-CLEANING

Gas and Smoke-Consuming

HOT AIR FURNACES.

SEVEN SIZES.

CARTON'S FURNACE is set in brick work with Hot Air Pipes and Registers.

CARTON'S FURNACE is used in portable form, with or without Hot Air Pipes and Registers.

CARTON'S FURNACE is used as PARLOR HEATER, with or without Hot Air Pipes and Registers.

CARTON'S FURNACE either Brick Work, Portable or Parlor form, is the most powerful heater in the known world.

CARTON'S FURNACE is the only one which perfectly consumes the gas and smoke.

CARTON'S FURNACE has fifty per cent. more radiating surface than any other heater.

CARTON'S FURNACE is the only perfect self-cleaning heater in existence.

CARTON'S FURNACE in Economy, Durability, and Simplicity, is unequaled.

CARTON'S FURNACE is constructed on scientific principles.

CARTON'S FURNACE received the HIGHEST PREMIUM for being the BEST HOT AIR FURNACE at the Utica Mechanics' Fair 1861.

CARTON'S FURNACE received the HIGHEST PREMIUM for being the BEST HOT AIR FURNACE at the Fair of the Syracuse Mechanics' Institute, 1861.

CARTON'S FURNACE is put up by competent and experienced mechanics.

CARTON'S FURNACE is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

CARTON'S FURNACE Only requires an examination to satisfy the most incredulous.

CARTON'S FURNACE is in operation at the old established Warming and Ventilating Depot,

133 GENESEE STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

where they are sold at extremely low rates.

CARTON'S FURNACE.

See advertisement in another column.

JOHN CARTON, Inventor and Manufacturer.

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UTICA WEEKLY HERALD

The UTICA WEEKLY HERALD is steadily growing in favor with the farmers of Central New York, their wives and sons and daughters. Its

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

has been well maintained during the past year, and will continue to present original and selected matter of fresh interest and great value to all who till the soil. The department will remain under the management of Mr. X. A. WILLARD, a graduate of Hamilton College, and a practical farmer, who is one of the best agricultural writers in the country.

IN ITS

LITERARY CHARACTER,

the WEEKLY HERALD aspires to rank with the foremost. Its notices of new books, of events and persons in the world of art and literature, and its general scope and tone, will continue to deserve the approval of the educated, while it will be the aim to attract and interest the less fastidious.

News, Local and General,

will be a leading feature in its columns; which will strive to reflect the events and sentiments which concern the people of Central New York.

The flattering commendations received from many sources, are evidence that the frankness and earnestness of its

EDITORIAL DISCUSSIONS,

add to the esteem and regard entertained for the HERALD. It has opinions on whatever subjects agitate the community, and it expresses them. It is

Zealous for Liberty and Union,

and seeks to perform citizen's duty in maintaining the Government.

CORRESPONDENCE

from Washington, New York, Albany, from the Army and elsewhere, will be regularly printed.

It will in brief, be the object of its proprietor to make the WEEKLY HERALD in the future more worthy to be regarded as

The Family Paper of Central New York.

It is to *size the same* as the leading New York papers, and will be furnished *at a less price*, for while they are sold at $3 00 a year, the UTICA WEEKLY HERALD is supplied at

☞ Persons who will procure subscribers, and remit $20 for ten copies of the Weekly, will be entitled to one copy gratis. For $40 for twenty copies, the MORNING HERALD will be added for half a year, gratis. For $80 for forty copies, the MORNING HERALD will be added for a full year gratis.

☞ The attention of Postmasters and other enterprising men is called to the propriety of *beginning at once* to organize clubs for the ensuing year.

Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Editor and Proprietor.

Address, UTICA HERALD, No. 60 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Commercial.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 30.

ASHES—Dull.

COTTON—Market is heavy. Sales 400 bales at 47c for middling.

FLOUR, &c.—Flour market opened firm but closed dull with a drooping tendency. Sales of 800 bbls at $5 85@6 25 for superfine state; $6 50@6 75 for extra state; $6 00@6 50 for choice state; $5 85@6 25 for superfine western; $6 75@7 00 for common to medium extra western; $7 25@7 30 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $7 25@8 00 for trade brands. Canadian flour is dull. Sales of 300 bbls at $6 15@6 60 for common, and $7 00@8 00 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal dull. Sales 100 bbls Jersey at $4 40.

WHISKY—Market active and firm. Sales of 750 bbls at $2 09 for state, and $2 10 for western.

GRAIN—Wheat market 2@3c better. Sales of 28,000 bush at $1 [illegible] for No. 1 spring; $1 70 for No. 1 winter red western; $1 [illegible] for amber Michigan, and $1 90@2 00 white western. Sales of 1,500 bush Canada at 90c. Barley and barley malt are dull and nominal. The corn market 2@3c better. Sales 65,000 bush new mixed western at 90@95c. Oats are dull and scarcely so firm, at 60c for Canada, 66c for State; 63@65c for Prince Edward's Island; 60@61c for western, and closing at 60c for western.

RICE—Dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Market dull.

SUGAR—Market dull. Sales of 300 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 10¾, and 600 boxes Havana on private terms.

MOLASSES—Market dull.

PETROLEUM—Market is quiet at 35c for crude, 48@50c for refined in bond, and 68@70c for refined free.

WOOL—Market dull.

HOPS—Market quiet and small sales at 10@30c for common to prime.

PROVISIONS—Pork market is firmer. Sales of 6,500 bbls at $22 62@23 37½ for new mess, closing at $22 25 cash; $21 00@21 50 for 1863 and 1864 do cash and regular way, closing at $21 00 cash. $18 00 for prime and $19 00@$14 50 for prime mess. Also, 7,250 bbls new mess for June and July, sellers' option, at $22 25@25 87. Beef market quiet. Sales of 250 bbls at about previous prices. Beef hams steady. Sales of 250 bbls at $25 00@$27 00. Cut meats are in moderate demand. Sales of 250 packages at 11½@13¾c for shoulders, and 15@17½c for hams. Bacon dull. Lard market firm. Sales of 1,500 bbls at 15@16½c. Butter in moderate request at 23@28c for Ohio, and 27@35c for State. Cheese market is quiet at 10@21c.

Stocks at the first board were dull and lower.

PRICES—Chicago & Rock Island 93¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 130; Chicago & Northwestern 23¾; Chicago & Northwestern preferred 51¼; Cleveland & Pittsburg 68¼; Michigan Southern 58¾; Quicksilver 50¾; New York Central 90¾; Erie 71¾; Hudson 98¾; Reading 95¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 91¾; Delaware & Hudson 135; United States Coupons 1881, 111½; United States 5's 1865 coupons 98; United States 5's 5-20 coupons, 103; United States 6's 5-20 coupons, new issue, 100¾; United States 6's of 1881, registered, 107¾; United States 6's of 1881 coupons 108¾; Missouri 6's 81¾; Tennessee 6's 60; Treasury 7-30's 99¾.

Money on call 5@6 per cent.

American gold opened at 137¾, fell to 137⅜, and closed at 137¾.

Stocks at the second board were heavy.

PRICES—Chicago & Rock Island 91¾; Chicago & Northwestern 21¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg 65; Michigan Southern 56¾; New York Central 87¾; Hudson 95¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 92; Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien 34; Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien preferred 22¼; Illinois Central scrip 116; Quicksilver 49; Erie 69¾; Reading 93¾; United States 6's 5-20 coupons 103¾; United States 6's 5-20 coupons, new issue, 100¾; United States 6's of 1881 coupons 108¾; Tennessee 6's 64; Treasury 7-30's 99¾.

Gold 137¾.

Money market is steady at 6 per cent. for call loans.

Sterling Exchange is quiet at $109¾@110 gold for first class bills.

American gold is a shade firmer, opening at 138¾ and closing at 137¾.

Government stocks rule quiet.

AT GALLAGHER'S EVENING EXCHANGE PRICES WERE: United States 6's 5-20 coupons 103¾; United States 6's 5-20 coupons, new issue 100¾; Erie 70¾; Hudson 96¾; Chicago & Rock Island 91¾; Chicago & Northwestern 22¾; do preferred 53¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 90¾; Quicksilver 48; Atlantic Mail 152½.

Gold 137¾.

Stock market steady.

Gold after the call 136¾.

NEW YORK, May 30.

CATTLE MARKET.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Beef Cattle—First quality per head $18@18; fair to good quality at $16 00@18 00, common $15 00@16 00; inferior $13@15.

Cows and Calves—First quality per head $85@120; ordinary $60@75; common $50@60; inferior $40@50.

Veal Calves—First quality per lb, 10@11c; ordinary 9@10, common 8@9c; inferior 6@8c.

Sheep and Lambs—Extras per head, $8 00@9 00, prime $7 50@8 00; ordinary $6 50@7 00; common $5 50@6 50; inferior $4 00@5 00.

Swine—Heavy corn fed per lb 9½@9¾c; light and medium 9@9¾c, still fed 8@9½c.

REMARKS.—There were fewer cattle on sale this week, and with a good country prices were easily advanced from ¾ to 1c per pound, ranging from 13 to 18c. Cattle were generally of good average quality, sales were quick at the advance which The government agent took some of the best which had the tendency to render the market firmer for all kinds. All the cattle sold at the improvement noted, and the wants were not then supplied. The different grades may be found quoted above.

Milch Cows were steady at our quotations.

Veals were in fair demand and full prices were realized for good to prime, but common which were on hand in large numbers, were cheap. Bobs sold at $1 50 to $3.

Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand, prices are firm, though not quotably higher. The current quotations are as above.

Hogs were also firmer as quoted above.

The total receipts of all stock at all the yards for this week and last week were as follows:

Beeves, 4,637, cows, 164, veal calves, 3,425; sheep and lambs, 11,773, swine, 14,668. Total last week, beeves, 5,733; cows, 168, veal calves, 3,233; sheep and lambs, 11,047 swine 11,000.

BUFFALO, May 30.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm but dull—parties apart, on receipts. Little milling demand. Sales No. 1 Chicago spring at $1 35, closing inactive. Corn easier. Sales No. 1 mixed 70c and prime sample 68c. Oats closed dull, 53@55c asked and 50c bid. Barley, Canada $1 10, western 90c.

WHISKY—Firm. Held at $2 10.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York, wheat 13¾@14c; corn 11½@12c; Oats 7½@8c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 1,401 bbls, corn 78,231 bush, barley 6,423 bush; rye 56,000 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour 1,301 bbls, wheat 29,732 bush; corn 56,235 bush, oats 60,923 bush.

ALBANY, May 30.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—White Canada Wheat $1 90, $1 80 for western.—Oats 58c for Canada; Corn 95c.

WHISKY—$2 12.

Passed Fultonville—3 loads corn, 2 loads flour, 1 load wheat.

SHIPPED BY TOWS—Oats 24,000 bush; corn 44,400 bush; rye 7,000 bush.

OSWEGO, May 30.

FLOUR—Steady. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $7 25 for No 1 spring, $7 75 for red winter; $8 50@8 75 for white; $9 25@9 50 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet. Corn and other grains also quiet.

LAKE IMPORTS.—2,000 bbls flour, 16,200 bush wheat.

SHIPPED BY RAILROAD—150 bbls flour.

CHICAGO, May 30.

FLOUR—Market steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1 25@1 25½ for No. 1, and $1 13@1 18 for No. 2. Corn firm and advanced 1½@2c. Sales at 56@56½c for No. 1, and 53@54c for No. 2. Oats dull and declined ½@¾c. Sales at 40c for No. 1.

HIGHWINES—Neglected and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Market dull but firm. Mess pork $23 00; prime mess $19 00.

RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls flour; 73,000 bush wheat; 69,000 bush corn, 27,000 bush oats.

SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls flour; 18,000 bush wheat, 74,000 bush corn; 100 bush oats.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1865. PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.

Cloth and Paper Window Shades

In great variety, and at all prices,

NOW OPENING AT

H. BARNARD'S SONS.

Ceilings and Side Walls Decorated, Walls, dlls and Ceiling, Cleaned and Whitened.

PAPER HANGINGS put on by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

Call and see our Stock which, for quality and style, is not to be surpassed, and our prices, which are not to be undersold.

Picture Cords, and Tassels, and Curtain Trimmings always on hand. mar1dtf

The Great German Heilmittel

Will cure

COUGHS AND COLDS.

The G. G. Heilmittel will cure

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS.

The G. G. Heilmittel will cure

Consumption in its First Stages,

And is the best remedy for

DIPHTHERIA.

For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, $2.

WEEKS & POTTER,

Druggists, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Wholesale Agents. mar20d1w

SPRING MILLINERY.

GOODS FOR 1865,

Now opening at

H. BARNARD'S SONS,

60 Genesee street.

COUNTRY MILLINERS supplied at New York Panic Prices! mar31dtf

Why Not Use the Best?

Over twenty years' increasing demand has established the fact that MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable, and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble. No crock or stain. Does not rub off, or make the hair appear dusty and dead, but imparts to it new life and luster. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 75 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N. Y.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents.

DR. C. L. SPENCER'S

FRAGRANT ODOUSELAINE.

For the Teeth.

It is one of the very best articles for cleansing and preserving the Teeth ever offered to the public, and is warranted to contain no acid or any other ingredient in the least injurious to the teeth. A cake of superior tooth paste accompanies each bottle. The Odouselaine can be found, at wholesale and retail, by Druggists generally.

C. L. SPENCER & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., Sole Agents, New York.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS!

W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Would announce to the trade, that in consequence of their

IMMENSE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING

CLOAK AND MANTILLA TRADE,

And their present limited room for prosecuting both branches of their extensive business, they will close out their

ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

Consisting, in part, of a large and splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,
FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS,
CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
SHEETINGS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.,

and will convert their whole Store into

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Never before was there offered in the trade such an opportunity to

GET BARGAINS

As this sale affords.

160 Genesee Street.

may20dtf

Now is the Time for Bargains

IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

P. WELBON has received his spring stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,

bought at the great decline in prices, and will offer as great inducements as any other house in the trade. Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.

62 Genesee Street,

Two Doors above the Marble Block.

P. WELBON.

March 31, 1865. mar31dtf

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS.—A splendid assortment, for Spring and Summer wear, including a beautiful lot of Gray goods, in new styles, now open, at PUTNAM & KINCAID'S.

A new lot of Paisley Shawls, in white, scarlet and black centers, very cheap, at PUTNAM & KINCAID'S.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—An elegant assortment of Plain Corded Silks, all colors, Taffeta Silks, all colors, Black Taffeta, Sacque and Crape Silks, for dresses and mantles, at very low prices. Just received at PUTNAM & KINCAID'S.

Cords and Tassels, all colors, for trimmings at PUTNAM & KINCAID'S.

White Barege, two yards wide, at PUTNAM & KINCAID'S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Health. The Press.

Advertising has been pronounced "undignified" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to fifty people in his private practice would receive the cold shoulder from his professional brethren, should he make its merits known to millions through the business columns of a newspaper press. This may be "dignified,"—but is it benevolent, humane, or just? Whoever is fortunate enough to discover or invent anything that will prevent or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known, through every channel of communication within his reach, to the general public. For many years the merits of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS have thus been proclaimed to the world, and multitudes have been restored to health, or saved from fatal maladies in consequence. As new facts have been developed in relation to the operation of this most pure and potent of all Stomachics and Alteratives, they have been stated in simple language to the people of many lands; and if the proprietors of the medicine have derived profit from their dissemination, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefited thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West Indies, Canada, Australia and South America, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are now recognized as the sole specific for Dyspepsia, the best possible safeguard against epidemics, and the finest invigorant in cases of General Debility, and the only diffusive stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, N. Y.

Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne.

The real necessity of this splendid preparation was two fold, and well has it proved how this necessity has been met. To have a true and natural opiate for all cases of Loss of Sleep and Nervous Debility, and Anti-spasmodic for all Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Gout, Hysteria, Paralytic and St. Vitus' Dance cases as an inward application, without producing any of the horrors or bad effects of opium or preparations of opium, but a preparation that, though it fail of reaching the complaint, would leave no stain of debility behind. For tooth and earache, for nervous or common sick headache, for the suffering in monthly menstruation, distress after eating, it is almost infallible. It is the production of a celebrated herb from India, perfectly natural in its color, uniform in action, and by confidence to test it will be found the greatest necessity in every family. This preparation has the most unqualified confidence of large numbers of physicians, is controlled by a thorough knowledge of medicine, and it is the wish of the proprietor that it may be accepted with perfect confidence by all, as free from every species of quackery, and based on most perfect laws in Materia Medica. JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor, Practical Chemist, Boston, Mass.

☞ For sale by all dealers. Sold in Utica by Warner Ray Hickinson, Comstock & Co. T. G. Butler, W. Blakie.

A CLEAN, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

CITY ITEMS.

A new sub-division of New York is being made by the Common Council whereby about 100 more polling places will be designated.

—The Brooklyn Board of Education last week voted a deduction of $78 from the salary of each of the female teachers in its employ.

—Three men have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers of the Italian, Antonio De[illegible]tale, on Saturday afternoon, in the woods near the Cony Island railroad depot.

—Both branches of the common council of New York have adopted a resolution, tendering the hospitalities of the city to General Sherman, who is expected there shortly.

—The first shipment from New York to Matamoras, in three years and a half, without bonds, was made on Monday, by permission of the clearance department of the customs.

—The number of deaths in New York during the past week was 356—85 men, 79 women, 106 boys, and 116 girls—being a decrease of 15 men as compared with the previous week, and of 62 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

—The present month has been the heaviest criminal trial month ever known in New York. One hundred and eighty-six cases were sent to the Grand Jury, who found thereon 170 indictments.

COUNTRY ITEMS.

The hod car lers in Troy are on a strike.

—Samuel Hopkins, a Boston pickpocket, has been sentenced, in Albany, to three years and three months in the Clinton Prison.

—Troy is without a City Hall, and the papers are trying to talk one up.

—Jacob Shook, a worthy citizen of the village of Florida, Montgomery county, was killed last Friday, his horse running away with him.

—The U. S. Grant is the name of a new locomotive about to be placed upon the Hudson River Railroad.

—Mr. Hay, of Troy, lost a little girl, three years old, on Monday. The child was playing with some matches, its clothes caught fire, and it was burned so badly that it lived but three hours.

—The Troy *Times* is jubilant over the fact that beefsteak in that city costs *only* twenty-five cents a pound, and hopes that it will soon be down to fifteen cents.

—Ten acres of oil territory, between Ballston and Saratoga, is reported to have been sold, last week, for $8,000.

—The friends of Bishop McCloskey, in Albany, have purchased a beautiful chain and cross, at a cost of $1,000, which they intend to present to him in a few days.

—As Thursday next is a legal holiday, business men are reminded that, according to the old law, which holds good in this case, all paper due on that day must be paid the day previous.

—Two young men were arrested in Troy, Sunday, for loafing around church doors, and refusing to obey the orders of an officer who notified them to move along. Served them right.

—A few days ago a den of black snakes was found in the town of Ramapo, Rockland county, by a party of men, who, after three days, killed eighty-six of the reptiles.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the Traders' National Bank, of Rochester, as an additional depository of the public money.

—On Monday a portion of the stone work over one of the doors of a Public school house in Buffalo, became detached and fell, one large fragment falling upon a little son of Rev. Mr. Allison, aged about thirteen years, and injuring him so badly that his life is despaired of.

—Richardson and Wallies, drovers of Kalamazoo, Mich., on Saturday last, at the Troy Circuit Court, recovered a verdict of $740 35, the full amount claimed, against the Hudson River Railroad Company for running a train of cars into their drove, in 1863.

—The Spring Exhibition of the Brockport Union Agricultural Society will take place at the Fair Grounds near Brockport, on Monday, the 7th of June. Frederick Douglass is to deliver his address on the assassination of President Lincoln, at that time.

—In Albany on Friday, Mary O'Hagan, while afflicted with delirium tremens, attempted to cut the throat of her husband, John O'Hagan, and succeeded in inflicting a horrible but not fatal wound. Her husband is also suffering severely from the effects of liquor, being in nearly as bad a condition as his wife. The beastly couple have three little children, who are being thus brought up in the midst of vice.

—The anti-rent troubles have broken out in the town of Berne, Albany county. A few days since the Sheriff sold the farm of Hiram Secor, and put in possession two brothers named Finch. On Wednesday, of last week, some twenty or thirty persons disguised as Indians turned the Messrs. Finch out of doors and put Secor in possession. The Sheriff started on Monday with his posse and a company of the National Guards to reinstate the Finch brothers.

—The Canal Board has declared the bill authorizing a survey of the Hudson river, north of the Waterford bridge, defective, on account of the provision authorizing the Auditor to draw his warrant for $5,000. The Board says that the Comptroller should have been directed to draw this warrant. The Troy *Times* hopes the Engineer will go on with the survey, looking to the next legislature for such relief as may be deemed essential in the premises.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Army horses are selling for about $30 each.

—Business is terribly dull in Canada, and every one who can get away is leaving.

—The manufacturing companies of Lowell are generally making arrangements to start up a large portion of their works.

—The President has hundreds of applicants from all parts of the country for the privilege of playing Jack Ketch to Jeff.

Dr. Henry M. Martin, formerly a medical professor, died at Philadelphia, Friday, aged 73.

—Miss Stebbins' statue of Horace Mann has arrived at Boston, and will soon be placed in the State House yard.

—Martin F. Conway, formerly member of Congress from Kansas, has removed to Richmond, Va., and entered upon the practice of the law.

—Chief Justice Chase says of President Johnson: "His Democracy is as broad as the Democracy of the Declaration of Independence."

—An Irish servant girl in Venango county, Pennsylvania, who can neither read or write, has fallen heir to an income of three hundred thousand dollars. Such is oil.

—The identical log cabin in which Mr. Lincoln resided when he split rails and learned to write and studied law, is to be exhibited at the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago.

—Gen. Beauregard, of whom we have heard very little for the past two months, was in New Orleans on the 22d, and registered his name at Gen. Banks' headquarters as a paroled rebel officer.

—George H. Bissell, of New York, has offered to build, for Dartmouth College, a first class gymnasium, at a cost of some $15,000. The work is to be commenced as soon as the necessary preparations can be made. Mr. Bissell is a graduate of Dartmouth, of the class of 1845.

—A ridiculous street fight occurred in New London, Ct., on Friday between two soldiers, one having but one leg and the other but one arm. The one-armed fellow had rather the best of it, but the interference of a couple of women saved the day to the one-legged belligerent.

—The bill to submit to the people of Connecticut, the question of extending to colored men the right of suffrage, has passed the Legislature of that State. The proposition will doubtless be affirmed.

—Butter is coming down. A Boston dealer who recently purchased fifty tubs now offers $300 to have it taken off his hands at cost. The great grass crop causes this decline, for which all consumers will rejoice.

—Wm. H. Gleason, a sailor from Buffalo, was drugged and robbed by some villains in Chicago the other day. They took from him fifty-six dollars and a watch. Dennis Drew and James Dole were arrested on suspicion of being the robbers.

—An old gentleman, on retiring from business, gave the following sage advice to his son and successor: "Common sense, my son, is valuable in all kinds of business—except lovemaking."

—A physician in Portland, Me., recently amputated the leg of a girl of fourteen years, where the lower portion, including the ankle joint, with all the fleshy parts, even to the skin had been changed or transformed into a solid rocklike substance and enlarged to three times its natural size.

—Matilda Heron, the distinguished actress, arrived in New York city from California, Thursday evening. She immediately left for Philadelphia on business concerning the will of her brother, recently deceased, by which the famous "Camille" is said to have inherited $75,000.

—A gentleman of Hartford, Connecticut, has five nephews in the army, who have served out a three years enlistment and promised them $5,000 each if they would re-enlist, which all of them did. Three of them are in Sherman's army, and will be home within a few days, and he is prepared to pay down $15,000 to them and $10,000 to the other two whose terms of service will expire this fall.

The Sun Dial.

'Tis an old dial, dark with many a stain;
In summer crown'd with drifting orchard bloom,
Tricked in the autumn with the yellow rain,
And white in winter like a marble tomb;

And round about its gray, time-eaten brow
Lean letters speak—a worn and shattered row:
"I am a Shade: a Shadowe too arte thou:
I marke the Time: saye Gossip, dost thou soe?"

The tardy shade slid forward to the noon;
There came a dainty lady to the place,
Smelling a flower, humming a quiet tune,
Smoothing the willful waving of her lace.

O'er her blue dress an endless blossom strayed;
About her tendril curls the sunlight shone.
And round her train the tiger-lilies swayed,
Like courtiers bowing till the queen be gone.

She leaned upon the slab a little space,
Then drew a jeweled pencil from her zone,
Scribbled a something with a frolic face,
Folded, inscribed and niched it in the stone.

The shades slipped on, no swifter than the snail;
There came a second lady to the place,
Dove-eyed, dove-robed, and something wan and pale,
An inner beauty shining from her face.

All the mute loveliness of lonely love:
She, straying in the alleys with her book,
Herrick or Herbert, watched the circling dove,
And spied the tiny letter in the nook.

Then, like to one who confirmation finds
Of some dread secret half accounted true,
Who knows what hands and hearts the letter binds,
And argues loving commerce 'twixt the two,

She bent her fair young forehead on the stone;
The dark shade gloomed an instant on her head;
And 'twixt her taper fingers pearled and shone
The single tear that tear-worn eyes will shed.

The shade slipped onward to the falling gloom;
There came a soldier gallant in her stead,
Swinging a beaver with a swaling plume,
A ribboned love-lock rippling from his head;

Blue-eyed, frank-faced, with clear and open brow,
Scar-seamed a little, as the women love,
So kindly fronted that you marvel how
The frequent sword-hilt had so frayed his glove;

Who switched at Psyche plunging in the sun;
Uncrowned three lilies with a backward sweep;
And standing somewhat widely, like to one
More used to "Boot and Saddle" than to creep

As courtiers do, yet gentleman withal,
Took out the note, held it as one who feared
The fragile thing he held would slip and fall;
Read and re-read, pulling his tawny beard;

Kissed it, I think, and hid it in his vest;
Laughed softly in a flattered happy way,
Shifted the broidered baldrick on his breast,
And sauntered past, singing a roundelay. . . .

The shade crept forward through the dying glow,
There came no more nor dame nor cavalier;
But for a little time the brass will show
A small gray spot—the record of a tear.

TO TRAVELERS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangement.—Passenger trains will leave Utica as follows:

GOING EAST.

1.20 a.m., Buffalo and Albany Express stopping at Little Falls, Fonda and Schenectady. Passengers taking this train can always rely on making connections with trains for New York, Boston, and trains North. The Watertown Sleeping Car is attached to this train.

2.35 a.m., Cleveland Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Fonda and Schenectady.

3.13 a.m., Cincinnati Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Amsterdam, and Schenectady.

6.10 a.m., Utica and Albany Accommodation, stopping at all stations.

10.00 a.m., Mail train stopping at all stations.

12.15 p.m., Buffalo and New York Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Fonda and Schenectady.

3.20 p.m., Steamboat Express (via Auburn) stopping at all stations.

4.10 p.m., Steamboat Express (via Lyons) stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Fonda, and Schenectady.

5.00 p.m., Freight and Accommodation to Fort Plain, stopping at all stations between Utica and Fort Plain.

GOING WEST.

3.40 a.m., New York Mail, (via Albany,) stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.

4.10 a.m., New York Mail (via Troy), stopping at Rome, Oneida, Chittenango and Syracuse.

6.30 a.m., Through Freight and Accommodation, stopping at all stations.

10.50 a.m., Steamboat Express (via Auburn) stopping at Whitesboro, Oriskany, Rome, Verona, Oneida, Canastota, Chittenango, Manlius and Syracuse.

12.00 p.m., Steamboat Express (via Direct Road,) stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.

3.10 p.m., Mail Train stopping at all stations.

4.15 p.m., New York Express, stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.

7.10 p.m., Emigrant Train, stopping at all stations.

10.40 p.m., Night Express, stopping at Rome, Oneida, Chittenango and Syracuse.

The 2.35 a.m. Cleveland Express will run every day in the week. Passengers for New York by this train on Sunday morning will leave Albany for New York at 9.15 a.m. on Sunday morning.

The 3.13 a.m. Cincinnati Express will not run East on Monday mornings.

The 4.10 a.m. New York Express Mail will run every day in the week.

All the trains are run by the Albany time, which is five minutes and fifty two seconds faster than Utica time.

N. B.—Passengers are required to procure and show their tickets before taking seats in the cars. Baggage will not be checked until passage tickets are procured and shown.

Utica, May 1st, 1865. Z. C. PRIEST, Ass't Supt.

1865. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS.

The public are hereby informed that the above named Line of steamers, consisting of the ST. JOHN and HENDRICK HUDSON, will commence their regular trips for the season on Monday, March 27th, in connection with the New York Central Railroad leaving Albany alternately, as follows:

HENDRICK HUDSON,	ST. JOHN,
MONDAYS,	TUESDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,	THURSDAYS,
FRIDAYS.	SATURDAYS.

Passengers can procure tickets and have the baggage checked through to New York, at all principal points. Leaving Albany on arrival of the Steamboat Express from the West.

For further particulars apply at the Office, Nos. 233 and 235 Broadway, Albany.

mar27dtf J. W. HARCOURT, Agent.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.

1865. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1865, and until further notice, passenger trains will run on this road as follows, Sundays excepted:

New York Mail leaves Rome at 4.20 a.m., arrives at Watertown 7:20 a.m. (20 minutes for breakfast) Cape Vincent 8:20 a.m., Ogdensburgh 11:20 a.m. Potsdam Junction 12:00 m., connecting at Potsdam Junction with Northern Railroad for Malone, Rouse's Point, St. Albans, Burlington and all points East. At Ogdensburgh with American Line steamers for Brockville, Montreal and all points on the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. At Prescott, with Ottawa and Prescott Railway for Ottawa. At Cape Vincent with ferry for Kingston and with Grand Trunk Railway for Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and all points in Canada.

Through Freight and Passenger Accommodation leaves Rome at 7.25 a.m. arrives at Watertown Junction [illegible] p.m., Cape Vincent at 5:20 p.m., Ogdensburgh 7:50 p.m., Canton [illegible] p.m., Potsdam at 7:25.

New York Express leaves Rome at 5.25 p.m., arrives at Watertown at 9:00 p.m. (15 minutes for supper) and arrives at Cape Vincent at [illegible] p.m., Ogdensburgh at [illegible] a.m., at Potsdam Junction at [illegible] a.m.

New and Elegant Sleeping Cars runs from Albany to Watertown.

ADDISON DAY, Superintendent.

H. T. FRARY, General Ticket Agent.

AMERICAN EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.

The splendid upper cabin side wheel steamers

ONTARIO,	CATARACT,
Capt. J. B. ESTES	Capt. J. H. LEDYARD.

EMPRESS,
Capt. C. E. DEWITT,

On Monday, the 8th of May, will commence their regular trips, forming a tri weekly line between

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Going downwards, leave Oswego Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8½ A. M. for Sackets Harbor, Kingston, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, Brockville, Morristown, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and Quebec, connecting at Sackets Harbor with stage for Watertown, and at Kingston with the steamer BAY OF QUINTE for Belleville and Picton, and with the Grand Trunk Railway both east and west, connecting at Ogdensburg with the splendid new steamer [illegible] for Montreal and Quebec, the Northern Railroad for Boston and all points East. At Prescott with Prescott and Ottawa Railroad for Ottawa.

Going upwards, leave Oswego Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 p.m. for Rochester and Toronto, arriving there the following morning at 7:00 a.m., connecting at Charlotte with the New York Central Railroad for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo, Lake Erie and Chicago Line of Steamers, for all points South and West. Connecting at Toronto with Great Western Railway for North and West.

For Freight or Passage to above mentioned places, apply at the Company's Office, foot of West Seneca street, Oswego.

H. STOWELL, Agent.

H. S. THROOP, General Superintendent. may3dtf

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Two Express Trains Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

MORNING EXPRESS, leaving Troy at 4.15 A. M.; from Albany at Hudson River Depot at [illegible] A. M., arriving at New York at 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS, leaving Troy at 3 P. M., from Albany at 3.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9:30 P. M., connecting with express trains for Philadelphia and Washington city.

The Cincinnati Express from Buffalo connects with the [illegible] at Albany for New York by the Harlem Road.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company and those of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, at different hours from Albany and Troy.

NEW CARS OF THE BEST CONSTRUCTION and most convenient for the use of passengers have been recently placed on the

HARLEM ROAD.

Passengers will be Ticketed and Baggage Checked over this Road, direct to New York by the Central Railroad Company, and all connecting lines North and West.

Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company will be received by either road; and Baggage checked by either Company will be delivered in New York without change of checks.

November 2, 1864. E. A. CHAPIN, Supt.

FORD H. OTKEN, Advertising Agent. nov16dtf

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES IN GREAT Variety.

A FINE ASSORTMENT

from all the best Manufacturers, at

may10 W. H. STORRS & CO.'s, Utica.

INSURANCE.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

The Largest and Strongest in the State.

Assets over Twenty Million Dollars.

ÆTNA, Hartford, (incorporated 1819,) Assets, [illegible]
HOME, 135 Broadway, New York, [illegible]
SECURITY, 31 Pine street, New York, [illegible]
HARTFORD, Conn. (incorporated 1810,) [illegible]
PHOENIX FIRE, 68 Wall street, New York, [illegible]
PHOENIX, Hartford, [illegible]
MANHATTAN, New York (incorporated 1821), [illegible]
LORILLARD, 158 Broadway, New York, [illegible]
WASHINGTON, 172 Broadway, New York, [illegible]
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, [illegible]
CITY FIRE, Hartford, (incorporated 1847), [illegible]
NORTH AMERICAN, Hartford, [illegible]
NEW YORK LIFE, 112 Broadway, N. Y., [illegible]

Total Cash Assets, [illegible]

Parties desiring RELIABLE insurance, at equitable rates, will find it to their advantage to apply at this office before insuring or renewing their Policies elsewhere.

MILTON H. THOMSON, Agent,
mar1dtf 131 Genesee street, Utica.

CASH ASSETS OVER EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Insurance Agency for Central New York.

FIRE, LIFE & INLAND MARINE.

CONTINENTAL, New York, [illegible]
NIAGARA, [illegible]
NORTH AMERICAN, [illegible]
ARCTIC, [illegible]
MARKET, [illegible]
MOHIS, [illegible]
COMMONWEALTH, [illegible]
CROTON, [illegible]
FULTON, [illegible]
CITY FIRE, New Haven, Ct., [illegible]
NEW ENGLAND, Hartford, Ct., [illegible]
THAMES, Norwich, Conn., [illegible]
COLUMBIAN, (Marine) New York, [illegible]
CHARTER OAK LIFE, Hartford, Ct., [illegible]
MANHATTAN LIFE, New York, [illegible]

AGGREGATE CAPITAL, $18,374,350

All descriptions of property insured against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

AT LOW RATES.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Montague street, near Court,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND No. 161 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital and Accumulations, $200,000.

MUTUAL.

[illegible]

"AN ATTRACTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY."—Rochester Express.

The Old and Popular

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, Ct.

ASSETS $2,000,000.00.

ORGANIZED 1850—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

J. C. WALKLEY, President.

[illegible]

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, City of New York. Office, 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital, $500,000.

Assets, $1,423,680 98. January, 1865.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

Office, 56 Wall Street, New York.

[illegible]

HOYT & BUTLER'S

LIFE, FIRE, AND INLAND NAVIGATION

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 90 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1864.

[illegible]

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819.

ASSETS, FOUR MILLION DOLLARS!

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

Losses paid in 45 years,

SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

MILTON H. THOMSON, Agent,
No. 131 Genesee street, Utica.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

[illegible]

C. S. WILSON, Agent.

FURNACES AND STOVES

CARTON'S NEW AND IMPROVED

VENTILATING AND SELF-CLEANING

GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING

HOT AIR FURNACE

...Seven Sizes...

For warming with pure air Private and Public Rooms, Halls, Stores, Churches, Factories &c., &c.

WITH OR WITHOUT REGISTERS.

[illegible]

JOHN CARTON,
183 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—[illegible] HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

OIL COMPANIES.

NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE NOBLE, KEYSTONE, ROCHESTER AND OTHER WELLS, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 69 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000. 100,000 SHARES AT $7.50 EACH.

OFFICERS.

Gov. ALEX. W. RANDALL, President.
WILLIAM C. WILLCOX, Vice-President.
JOHN F. WILLCOX, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

ATWOOD'S

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE,

PILE DRIVER,

AND

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

[illegible]

SIMEON LELAND,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
New York.

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION

NOT INCURABLE!

[illegible]

MORE CURES!

[illegible]

LUCINDA M. HERRICK.

[illegible]

E. BOYD.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

$80,000

Worth of Rich and Desirable Furniture

TO BE SOLD AT

CONGRESS HALL,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

The property known as Congress Hall, having been purchased and presented to the State by the City of Albany for the site of a New Capitol, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, commencing

Wednesday, the 7th of June,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

[illegible]

WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES.

A Fine Collection of

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. &c. &c.

[illegible]

JAS. H. MITCHELL,
Proprietor Congress Hall.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL.

L. D. MEACHAM, Merchant Tailor,

(LATE MEACHAM & FARWELL,)

Has removed to

No. 48 Genesee street,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE MARBLE BLOCK,

[illegible]

WM. H. FARWELL will continue the

Merchant Tailoring Business,

AT THE OLD STAND

No. 50 Genesee street.

[illegible]

W. H. FARWELL.

Utica, May 1, 1865. Late MEACHAM & FARWELL.

DRUGS AND GROCERIES.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. A. Hall & Co., No. 138 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Settlement of all demands due or owing by the late firm are requested without delay, at their old store where the books may be found. Either party is authorized to collect and adjust the same. J. A. HALL, D. A. SON.

The undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. Deal A. Son, will continue the wholesale and retail Drug and Grocery business on his own account, at the old stand of J. A. Hall & Co., No. 138 Genesee street, where he will be happy to see all his old friends and customers, and as many others as may favor him with a call.

J. A. HALL.

Utica, May 9, 1865. may10dtf

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Fresh Teas at Retail.

BUTLER & HAMILTON'S

CHEAP TEA STORE,

[illegible]

1865. 1865

Having purchased of George A. Kincaid his entire stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Selected with great care, and

BOUGHT FOR CASH,

I would call the attention of my friends and the old patrons of the establishment to their quality.

The stock embraces everything in the line of staple

FAMILY GROCERIES.

SUCH AS

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c. Also, Sole Agent for the celebrated Cream Crackers.

A choice lot of Preserved Fruits in Cans or Bottles.

Please call and examine.

No. 1 Butterfield Block, Utica.

E. B. GARDNER.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Cloth and Paper Window Shades,

A full assortment, at

N. C. NEWELL & SON'S.

Side Walls and Ceilings Decorated. Ceilings Cleaned and Whitened. Paper Hangings put on by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

All Work Warranted.

Please examine our stock.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

SMITH'S GALLERY OF ART,

MARBLE BLOCK,

No. 56 Genesee Street, Utica.

This is the largest and most extensive Photographic establishment in Central New York. [illegible]

OF FIRST CLASS WORK

[illegible]

Copying from Old Pictures.

[illegible]

J. B. SMITH.

WALTER C. NORTH'S

"PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,"

57 & 59 FRANKLIN SQUARE, UTICA, N. Y.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, and Photographs on Porcelain, in great variety. Call and see.

WM. J. BAKER'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

No. 12 Tibbitts Block, Utica.

These premises, lately remodeled, are now open to the public. Those wishing artistic work are respectfully invited to examine specimens.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A Dairy Farm, in the town of Steuben, Oneida county, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The convenient Dwelling House, No. 40 Catharine street. Price low. Terms of payment easy. Enquire at 18 Genesee street.

FOR SALE—A large and well improved Farm [illegible] H. D. HURLBURT.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In Hawkinsville, Oneida county, [illegible]

VALUABLE MILLS AND WATER POWER FOR SALE—[illegible] SAMUEL FARWELL.

Utica, April 4, 1864.

EYE AND EAR.

PERFECT SIGHT,

By the use of PYKE'S

PARABOLA SPECTACLES.

The above luxury can be obtained by calling on Dr. Pyke, the celebrated Oculist and Optician, at his

OPTICAL INSTITUTE,

[illegible]

Bradish Block, Utica.

TO THE BLIND AND DEAF.

DR. FOX

OCULIST AND AURIST, [illegible]

Office No. 1 Butterfield Block.

BOOK BINDING.

W. J. ROBERTS, No. 60 Genesee street, has all the facilities for BOOKBINDING, new and old in as good style and at as low prices as can be obtained anywhere in New York, and elsewhere.

Many facilities help deliver a respectable library by gathering up their

Magazines, Newspapers, & other Serials,

[illegible]

W. J. ROBERTS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH [illegible]

CRIMEAN BITTERS.

R. O. B.

"In hoc Vinces"—116—Liberty.

ROMAINE'S

CRIMEAN BITTERS,

AN

Aromatic Tonic and Alterative,

Unequaled for the prevention and cure of **Intermittent Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia,** and diseases arising from derangement of the **Digestive Organs,** both forms of **Neuralgia** and **Rheumatism, Debility,** etc.

APPROVED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

THE ONLY BITTERS USED IN UNITED STATES

HOSPITALS.

DYSPEPSIA
DYSPEPSIA.

FEVER AND AGUE
FEVER AND AGUE.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.

NEURALGIA
NEURALGIA.

CRIMEAN BITTERS.

The basis of "Romaine's Crimean Bitters" is Calisaya—the most efficacious variety of Peruvian Bark—with which are combined nine other Medicinal Plants, Roots, and Extracts, chiefly the products of Asia and South America, and each of the ingredients is carefully selected [illegible]

REGULATES THE BOWELS.

CORRECTS MORBID SECRETIONS.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

We do not ask you to credit our own assertions, therefore read the

TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALS.

TONIC AND RESTORATIVE.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA.
DYSPEPSIA.

[illegible]

FEVER AND AGUE
FEVER AND AGUE.

[illegible]

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

RHEUMATISM.

[illegible]

NEURALGIA.

[illegible]

CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 71 Mercer st.

[illegible]

CRIMEAN BITTERS are especially suited to relieve the

INFIRMITIES OF AGE,

THE

DEBILITATED AND CONVALESCENT.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

MILLER & CO.,
Depot 110 Liberty street, New York. Proprietors.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY'S FOUR MINUTE

CREAM FREEZER,

AND

JEFFREY'S CELEBRATED STRAWBERRY BASKETS.

Also, Haley & Morse's, Boston,

CLOTHES WRINGER,

the Best and most practical Wringer in market.

Bates' STEP LADDERS, also, Garden Ladders, from Eight to Twenty feet; Camp Chairs.

CLOTHES FRAMES, CRUTCHES, SKIRT BOARDS, etc.,

For sale low at

CLARK'S GREAT DEPOT,

No. 50 Marble Block, Utica, N. Y.

CHINA HALL is now opening a large invoice of Crockery, just received from Liverpool, and at the low price of gold can offer inducements. So now is the time for those in want of a China Tea Set or new Set of Crockery, or any article usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CROCKERY STORE,

to call at China Hall, which is but three doors below the Central Hotel, in the Bradish Block. Country Merchants furnished equal to the decline in gold, and at New York lowest prices.

May 17, 1865. GEORGE DUBOIS. ap15dly

NEW YANKEE NOTION HOUSE,

At No. 42 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

To the Trade.—I have just received and am now opening a full and complete assortment of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods purchased of Manufacturers and importers at the late great reduction in prices. Dealers supplied at the lowest New York rates.

Utica, May 18, 1865. D. P. BUCKINGHAM. may18dtf

IT WILL PAY

to examine QUALITY and PRICES of our

WHITE LEAD,

Zinc White,

Linseed Oil, Raw and Boiled.

ENGLISH ROOFING, COTTAGE COLORS, &c., &c.

P. A. WHITING & CO.,
"Victoria White Lead Works,"
Office 104 Water st., New York.

WHY CHINA HALL CAN SELL CROCKERY so low.

1st. Because they import from Liverpool.

2d. Because the decline in gold can import cheaper.

3d. Because their expenses are light.

4th. Because they are satisfied with small profits.

5th. Because in selling low they sell so much, and turn their money over so often. To prove its fact, call at China Hall, which is but three doors below the Central Hotel, in the Bradish Block. (ap15dly) GEORGE DUBOIS.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

[Remarks from Chemical Analysis.]

After a careful examination of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

Philadelphia, June 12th, 1860. NEVEERS & TATES.

GOOD NEWS. GOLD HAS FALLEN,

AND SO HAS CROCKERY,

and now is the time for Housekeepers to call

AT CHINA HALL,

and get a supply.
mar30dtf GEORGE DUBOIS,
131 Genesee Street, Utica.

CORNELIUS E. STEPHENS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in O'Donnell's Block, corner of Swan and Dayan streets, Lowville, Lewis county.

FOR THE HAIR.

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

MONETARY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA,
May 16, 1865.

A semi annual dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, free from Government Tax has been declared by the Directors, payable to the Stockholders on the first day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 25th until June 1st. By order of the Board.

may17 dtd G. H. THOMAS, Cashier.

ONEIDA BANK.—The owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of the Oneida Bank having in writing authorized the Board of Directors to change and convert the said Oneida Bank into a National Association, to be hereafter called "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by the pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864." Notice is hereby given that [illegible] THE ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA.

Utica, May 10, 1865. E. S. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

UTICA CITY BANK.

UTICA, May 10, 1865.

Whereas, the stockholders of this Bank, representing two-thirds its number of shares and upwards, have voted to become an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States—and its directors have procured in writing the authority of the owners of two-thirds of its capital stock [illegible] the UTICA CITY NATIONAL BANK.

may11dtf C. S. WILSON, Cashier.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

BANKERS,

54 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER PINE,

NEW YORK

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

New 7-30 LOAN [illegible] denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, bearing date Aug. 15, 1864.

Banks and Bankers supplied at usual discount.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness Bought and Sold.

Stocks purchased and sold at Board of Brokers.

Business paper discounted as usual.

MUSICAL.

BUCKINGHAM & KETCHUM'S

GALA DAY FOR THE

EXHIBITION OF PIANO FORTES,

MELODEONS, and the celebrated Mason & Hamlin's

CABINET ORGANS!

We have just received the largest assortment of the above instruments ever offered in central New York, comprising

STEINWAY & SONS,
CHICKERING & SONS,
UNITED PIANO MAKERS,
DECKER BROTHERS,
& WEBER,

which we propose to exhibit to the public on

Wednesday, May 31st,

day and evening. The public are invited to call and see and hear the beautiful instruments, as good music may be expected.

Teachers of the Piano Forte and Amateurs are especially invited to attend.

Utica, May 23, 1865.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

"TIMBY'S SOLAR TIME PIECE."—Illustrating the Diurnal Revolution of the Earth, and serving as a Geographical Educator for the School Room and the family, ornamental to the parlor and useful everywhere. The movement is the Timer Time Pieces is the best ever made in America, and equipped in Europe. The Balance wheel is set in Jewels, making it a time keeper equal to the best lever watch, and regulated in the same way. For sale by W. S. TAYLOR, 70 Genesee street.

NEW DIAMOND JEWELRY,

WATCHES, &c.,

AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM LATE PRICES

B. F. & T. M. DAVIES

E. MARSH & CO.

No. 88 Genesee Street, Utica.

Dealers in Watches and fine Jewelry, Silver Spoons and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. [illegible]

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

E. MARSH. G. L. MARSH.